mate religiousness by expression instead of by the state of moral health." The essayist went on to say that " technical religious experiences, acgeneral of emotion, no more after the character and the texture of the moral law in individuals than these or other states of sentiment alter scaling ladder of warm and strong expressions. Mr. Woiss thought that a certain Ket Bedford negro would be the first to enter, for he had distanted all previous saints by a for he had distanced any of the the infinite heart and pecket. In a revival meeting that was rapidly running to hysteria, he jumped up and eried: Come dewn, ch. Lord, into dis meeting: don't scrutinies de expense; come down right fru de roof. I'll pay for de shingles." truth is, says Mr. Weiss, that the "beatitude of righteensness lengs well through human veins, but He source is human integrity."

On one occasion the illuminatiof the club had

agood dea) to say about newspapers. It was ated out by one of them. Mr. F. B. Sanborn, that the description of American edit rs as " shrowd but uneducated men." published by an English traveller in 1833. is no longer applicable. It was recognized that nearly all the rising or lately risen journalists are educated men." many of them highly accomplished in scholarship and literaturetravelled men, too, familiar with fereign countries and with their own." Either as editors or correspondents, journalism was observed to be drawing into its nervice the highest cullure and the best brain in the country. was suggested, however, that the most distinguished editors were not yet "quite pold enough;" they were still a "little no much like Franklin, of whom Tim-phs Pickering ramarked that he was nover tound in a minorite." It is true enough that a man she is mover found in a minority on the first day cannot be credited with creating a maingly on the third day. As to the shield of anonpuons publication, interposed between the eriter and reader in England and the United Spaces, but not in France, this, it was mainmined, is" necessary to the man who would critse fear lessiy; without it he would be exposed to the represented the batted, the bribes, and blandishments that would certainly interhere with his proper duty." This is no doubt one of the arguments in favor of anonymous writing; there are, of course, counter considsarations. But in the absence of individual responsibility, it somes meaningless to speak of lournalism as a profession; it should rather be designated as a craft or mystery.

Among the bundle of holiday gifts for this sesson may be found suugiy ensconced a sober little volume in trim brown dress, entitled, The Works of Faller Prout (Boutledge & Co). The portrait prefixed entenes with skilful sunning the likeness of the Jesuit journalist; the eye full of a genial matice, looking through gold-rimmed spectacles; the delicate and refined lines of the mouth and the finely arched lordhead give you the exact man. Piace upon he very odd-looking hat, with narrow brim, quaintly turned up at the sides, and you have him as he might have been seen in the spring of 1833, sauntering of an afternoon down Pali Mall often in company with Thackerny, for whom he felt a warm admiration and attachment. Nothing irritated him more than an attempt to compare Dickens with Thackeray.

At this time Father Prout, for by this name the Rev. Francis Mahoney was always introdeed and addressed in society, lived in a small room, sparsely furnished, at the very top of the house which stands on the corner of Pall Mail and St. James's street. In a corner of this room was a small cas stova, on which he prepany one of his few friends to a sheap shilling prdicary, at the corner of St. Martin's lane. which he was fond of frequenting. He was of very reserved and retiring manners, and has often sat through an entire dinner without ut-teriors word, but beenly enjoying other men's

in his thoughts with a comic smile.

He was at this time, though possessed of consider the tropacty, meanly parsimonious in his many of the privations which are supposed to properly belong to those cloisters which he had forsagen. He was not, however, without some of the tast's of the holy clerk of Copmanhurst, and could take a bout at the flagon with any file literary knight he found of an evening

wan bring through the wilderness of London. The Rev. Frank Mahouer was one of those imagened. He was not at all what his writings would lead an admirer to think-full of an easy, mendades flow of wit and fancy. He was close in his wit, as in all other expenditure. His conversation was curious in epigram. Everything he said seemed interest and fluished. His playfulness even was pired from a reservoir. It never leaped as from a spring. His name in fixtion, Father Prout, conveyed better the charactor of the man than the genuine, rich, rolling Irish name of Father Frank Mahoney,

Father Prout, however, as has been well said, was perhaps the best friend Father Manoney ever had. He saved Father Malioney's beart

had seen the world, that, surrounded by scho lastic influences and stirred by scholastic ambitions, he determined on enlisting in the army of Lovola, and in spite of the discouraging ad-monitions of the Jesuits, who understood his real nature better than he then did himself. the nature of counterpoint and harmony." If carried out this determination. In 1832 the kingdom of Heaven is exposed to being he was ordained a priest. "Thenceforth," his biographer says, "through nobody's fault but his own, he stood before the world and before the Church, until all but the very end, in a distinctly false position. There was something essentially underical in the mocking spirit with which he regarded men and things, not actually consecrated to religion, that full under his observation." Conscious at all times in the midst of the incongruities of his after life of the permanent effect of the ancieting, from which there was no probability of escape, he was keenly alive to any semblance of a slight put upon him, whether directly or indirectly, in his priestly character. This sensibility, to a man of naturally great gayety and ebullient mind, must have been a torture, and must have created that something sombre and meiancholy behind his brightest flashes of wit.

After he had been in what is termed " the world" for some little time, and discovered how unfitted he was for a priest, he obtained or took a measure of freedom. He never celebrated mass or attended it, but seemed to sneak miserably along, neither one thing nor the other. not a priest, and yet most keenly sensitive, whether from a sensitive conscience or a species of worldly pride, to any remarks made before him that implied this. The only exception we remember was when, one night in the smoking room of the Erectheum Club in London, he assisted Thackeray, whom he allowed to take liberties with him permitted to no other, to pass himself off for Cardinal Wiseman, then a notoriety, upon a number of stupid Peter Flymley people from the country, and to carry on in broken Latin a most quaint and funny dialogue.

After he gave up the practice of the priesthood, he went abroad, and perhaps the pleas-antest period of his life was passed in Fiorence, where he had good pay as correspondent of the London press, and enjoyed the delights of a then charming society and the ever beautiful climate. Here he wrote a great deal, as also in Paris, to which he afterward moved as a newspaper correspondent, and where he relieved his labor by carousals with a number of brilliant Bohemians, semi-social, semi-scholastic. It a curious fact, which he was fond of speaking of and which some letters found after his death confirm that while at Piorence he was offered a Cardinal's hat if he would devote himself to the exclusive service of the Pone. He agroed, and the negotiation was broken off only by a discovery "that his notions of temperance were too liberal for the Church." The Father, though he did not carry out in practice the discipline of the order to which he belonged. was, throughout his life, perfectly orthodex in faith, and his abilities strongly impressed the leading men at the Papal court. On his deathbed he was fully reconciled to the Church, and was laid in his last resting place with much coclesiastical mourning to the lamenting voice of his own

Bells of Shandon That sound so grand on The pleasant waters Of the river Lee.

The "Reliques" of Father Prout can never possess a wide or general popularity. He must depend for the endurance of his fame upon a few curiously quaint songs of his own and translations from the French, chiefly from Beranger; though even on this field, when he comes into competition with Thackerse, he is left far behind. His best things will be trensured and admired like those collections of qualitir, sometimes grotosquely, precious snuff boxes of the days in which he wrote. The fue, too, with which he and Christopher North and Lockhart were wont to sat the table of Fraser in a roar, is a little oldfashlound for us. His more weighty attempts, such as his criticisms on Victor Hugo's lyric poetry, are feeble. None of his school, which delighted in and sought to reproduce the grace. harmony, and proportion of the old classies. could ever appreciate things whose sudden flushings, compressed thought, unexpected autitheses, and touching contrasts are clearly founded on the perhaps exaggerated literature of the East, having in them more of Isalah thun of Virgil.

TEA FROM INDIA.

Attempts to Introduce it Here-An Opening for it if Properly Prepared.

The news comes from London that a syndicate which was formed in Calcutta last summer for the purpose of introducing India to into the Austrian market has resolved to extend its operations to this country and Canada. To this and an expert in India teas will be sent at the conductor and have several children each, all tiving in small cations. The Buzzards the sent and an expert in India teas will be sent to refer the conductor of the country and canada. this end an expert in India teas will be sent to visit the chief centres of the tea trade, who will put himself in communication with the large merchants and importers, with the purpose of ascertaining the wants and tastes of the customers whom they supply. Several tea merchants and brokers who were interviewed yesterday concerning the probable results of an attempt to introduce India teas in this market said that for ten years attempts have been made to introduce India teas here by the sending. unasked, of samples and packages. Every firm which had received and attempted to dispose of India tea had lost money by the operation.

Take Profit Rowers, a last how well stable the season of samples and packages. Every first agree that, He save: Father Males of a mich season of samples and packages. Every first agree that, He save: Father Males of a mich season of samples and the samples of samples of

THE BUZZARD BROTHERS,

Lenders of the Welsh Mountain Gang-Wild Marry Birt and his Adventures. CHURCHTOWN, Pa., Jan. 12.-Mart Buzzard. Abe Buzzard, Joe Buzzard, Ike Buzzard, and Jake Buzzard are five brothers whose names are now before the public in the rôle of leaders of the Weish Mountain gang of plunderers Two of them, Abraham and Joseph, are in the Lancaster jail, and their hearings will take place on the 19th of the present month. The remaining three are at large. Two of the aleged members of the gang, Diller Cierke and Henry Howes, who were arrested with the two Buzzards, are also in jail. Seven of the band are now serving time in jail, and three are in the Eastern Ponitentlary in Philadelphia. The five Buzzard brothers have all served out differont sentences in prison during the last five years. Joseph and Isane labored eighteen months in the Lancaster inil for horse stealing; Jacob was in the same prison five years for burglary: Abraham was sentenced to four venry or burglary, escaped, and was recaptured; Martin has also made a similar record, and his terms have numbered more than one. In February of last year the five were in the Lancaste sail together, serving out their sentences, but during 1880 their various terms expired, and they were released. They at once repaired to their old haunts, the Welsh Mountains, a strip of wild and barren backwoods country and forest lying along the borders of Berks, Lancaster, and Chester Counties. Rising out of a rocky and scrub oak stretch of barrens is the

Lancaster, and Chester Counties. Rising out of a rocky and scrub oak stretch of barrens is the Weish Mountain, with its payes of limestone rock, caverus, and dreary, yet safe and secure hiding places, where officers of the law never visit, Priorio their departures for their old haunts they made many yows and promises that they would never armin "take to the roud" for a living, and they pointed to the fact this netwithsianding their ausence from their hunting grounds, the rouberies, burghries, and highlanded outrages had continued the same as ever, Old Martin said to the Sacriff.

"You see, we are not to blame, because we weren't that! Now, if these stealings go on when we're down than, don't blame it on to us!" Martin Buzzard had spoken truthfully; for which his broiners and himself had been captured and convicted a young and handsome man assumed charge of the then almost paniestricken gang of thieves. His true name was Henry Birt, sithough he had many aliases. He was a during and intrepid outlaw, and always had charge of running the stolen blunder into market after the gang had captured and delivered if in a neighboring county. When the five Buzzards had been run down, and the sond seatered and disheartened, Birt's occupation was gone. He therefore came to his own rescue, mounted his horse, cenetrated the wilds of that forest and mountain country, and railed the men once more. They left their huts and followed his leadership as bravely as they did under the old regime. Birt soon became known as "Wild Harry of the Weish Mountain." As an innocent looking peddier, he rosmod the country during the day. On off evenings he courted the farmers pretty daughters. His hair was long, black, and was yell formed. He was not an educated man, but his conversation was entertaining, and his maffected, plain, blunt manner engaging. The girls liked his brusque, careloss manner, and, after he had won his way into their affections, he took good care to take sufficient points to enable thim to work his way into the inuse a few even to enable him to work his way into the house a few evenings afterward on a mission of plunder instead of love. A volume in rist be written of the romanees of this modern claude Duval. He could write fairly, and many of his love letters found their way into the homes of the richest farmers in that section of country. So far as is known, his conduct to the young women was perfectly homorable. When he was at last run down and arrested, and his many sweethearts heard of it, they not only denounced the officers and pronounced the charges untrue, but carnosity enreated their friends and relatives to go to his aid. Birt was

nounced the officers and pronounced the charges untrue, but carnestive arreated their friends and relatives to goto his aid. Birt was car ured with a load of plunder, and committed to the jail at Reading. His red needtle, velvet coat, cordurors, and top boots were changed to prison sirtles, and he served a long term, after which he went to Mexico.

The Buzzard boys, after their liberation, found the gang nearly broken up and very poor. It was some time before they were again mestered and organized. Martin Buzzard went to his hut on the mountain at what is called Buzzard's Roosa, "and commenced making baskets, lie was determined to reformant quit the road. All of the present winter the burgaries here gone on. Nearly every night the bold band has been abroad. Churches, stores, stations, effices, and rivate bauses, to say nothing of barns, stables, and smoke houses, have been troken open not burned. Vigilinge committees, horse third detective associations, and other companies for the prevention of crime and for the assistance of the constabulary have been organized but the burging es go on. Many farmers are alraid to take active part in the prosecutions, lest their barns may be fired. Indeed, many notices comething similar to the "Moly Maguire" warnings, have been sent cautioning lammars to Lewine bow they volunteered to give evidence against certain parties under arrest. depends men, and for a long time it was dered certain death to attempt to arrest

in their homes. small mountain village near the home of the hursards. The arrest of the two brothers is to be followed up, and it is expected that the entire quintet will soon be brought in. Some say that Martin is adding the officers, while others deny it. Martin has written a letter for publication in which he declares his innocence, says that he has reformed entirely, and thanks God that he has held it seen and from the reformed to the second thanks. that he has luckly escaped from the gallows.

A Steamboat Captain Surarised at William

From the San Francisco Newslett

PORTRY OF THE PERIOD.

Among Flowers, From the American Gurden In the garden were bisness waiting Brave lights and they the fair. And Robin, white walting and talking, Twined coses in Boxy's brown hair;

Reschools and roses all binshing.
With agraes of the sweet mignorette.
While the blood to their faces kept rus,
When Bobin's eyes Hexy's eyes met. Jasmine, laburnum, and larkspur, Verbense, despolved and pale; Gay pansies and white valies littes Beard love tell his stammering tale

While the lovers kept watking and telking,

But didn't know what to do with them— The lost and found hearts—for a while; So each pincked a new and fresh nosegay, And each gave the other a smile.

Each a stem of Forget-me-not exthered, And cach said "Oh, take and keep thia;" Their vew time exchanged win fresh flowers They scaled the exchange—with a kiss. Fidelity, secrecy, allence,
Each promised to faithfully hold,
Till Robin could earn for his floxy
A home and some shokels of gold.

But, sins, some open-earest listeners, Winged measuragers hurrying by, Saw what had been done in the garden, And tattled to earth and to sky "O! Robin and Roay are lovers."
They must with a song and a shout.
"And have mighted their troth in the garden."
Be the delicate secret was out.

The world soon bad the whole story, Which Robin could not deny; And Roxy, when bankered about H, Bigshel back meath a mischlovous eye. Beganes that Beath, and Roxy
Ro Cupid, and Roky, and Roxy
Made her with flowers for words.
As they walked and talked in the garden,
And nobody told but the birds.
CLARK W. BRTAN.

The Dead Moon.

From the Commontal Grante.

The many is in a state of decomplicate a deal world. - [Peac The moon is dead, defined, played out;

She inshelf well, beyond a doubt;
Forhups she's in a trance, dear Proctor At any rate, she's most entrancing. And on her radiant beauties claneing, She charms the eye of youth and sage

And so the man upon her's perished! He lived in delent isolation; Poor wretch! No wife his leason cherished, No chistren squalled his consolation. Yet she's inforced by all the gypsics. Whose lovers sigh to neath her beams, She aids the steps of stagereing tipsics. And silvers over remaining streams.

And store she caught Endymion steeping, And stored to kies him in a grove, Upon him very slyly creeping. He was her first and only love.

But that's a very ancient story, And was a youthful indiscretion, When she was in her primal slory Fire scandal schools had held a session. Dear, durling mose! I dote upon her, I watch her michtly in the sky; But ad: upon my worl of honor. I'd rathershe were dood than I.

Bora Versus Rose.

From the Chicago Triliane.

From the tragic-st novels at Mudie's,
At least or a gractical plane.

To the takes of mere flooders and Judys,
One love is enough for a man.
But no case that I ever yet out is
Like mine: I am equally food
Of Kose, who a charming branette is,
And Dora, a blonde.

Each rivels the other in powers.
Each waitnes, each warties, each paints,
Each waitnes, each warties, each paints,
Miss Rose, chiefly lumide-down tawers.
Niss To revpe deleuier saints.
In short, to distinction is folly:
Twist the pair I am come to the pass
Of Macheath between those and PolyOf Macheath between those and Poly-

Or distribute ass.

If it happens that Rose I have singled. For a sort calebration in rityrne,
Then the "highet of Dora set uningle!
Somebow with the time and the time:
Construction of the time of the time.
To kin exchange intended for Dora.
And behood! I am writing upon it
The legend. "To Rose."

Or I try to draw Dora inv blotter is all overserawied with her head. If I may a list that I we get the re-it turns to her five in the re-it turns to her five limited. Or I find meeting adding To the raptures treases of Rose Mass Dora's bud month and her madding, Inclinded news. Was there ever so said a dilamma? For Ruse I would perish (pro-bem);

For Bose I would settle to send of For Bose I'd withing we seen a Whatever might offer to stend;
But to make the provides election—
To doclare that on other our is sele
I've a scrupic—agrain more all other,
I cannot see ide.

And as either so horselessly nice s,
My sole and my final researce
Is to wait some indefinite crisis—
Sole and my final researce
Is to wait some indefinite crisis—
Sole wait some indefinite crisis—
By neutralists prace or rep is:
Since the issue can searce be indinsive
Of Dora and Rose. AFTERTHOUGHT.

Attentional a bird only a Noralit,
Notable and electrician as these.
Notable and electrician as these.
Strong a second of the second of the second as the second of the se

Tee Short a Love. This day, in this same place, we met last year, And Absence, the compotent severer,

My last year's love, I would I loved thee still! Does not this place seem strange to thee and me— This freeh cool wash and whisper of the sea, We knew so well together? Oh, now atrange! All's out of the ow—jars discordantly. This old-how in place, I would it, too, would change.

How miscrably the same those cliffs of gray! And see—a boat smin, too, in the last! And you line sengert gray rose, sinset lit With those same that we two a lunged that day t Ny last; boar's love, hast from inspatten it.

And thou—an! wherefore ar! thou still so fair f. Whereare the smiles said lies so what they were. Save that for me they speak not any love? Why first thou still that some bright collembair. Now I have no share in the praise therea?

I may not call thee now what I did then; Thy line and emiles are cold and allow Thy fine and unites are cold and alwa.

Those times and these—how take how wide spari!
I have for what I shall never loarn sgain.
I have forgotten the byways of the heart. W. H. MALLOCE

Dorothy.

 $F_{\rm con}$ the Lawles According. So that a man should say it he saw her afield at the or unit a man should say it he saw her afield at the formulative of which the side at work reading the barley or beans. There is a strapping women-a many less of a thousand. Able to fend for herself, fit for the work of a man. But it he came more near, and she littled her face to believe him.

"Ah!" he would cry, "what a change! Surely a lady Yes, if a high se one who is gracious and quiet in all things.

Thinking no evil at all, helpful wherever she can Then, too, at White Rose Farm, by the martins' cliff in the valley.

There was a laty, and she was but the servant of all.

True, when she spoke, her speech was the homely speec

of the country.

Rough, with quaint, antique words, picturesque say.

And for the thruss that she said, they were nothing but
household pleases— News of the pouttry and kine, tidings of village and But there was something withal in her musical voice and Gave to such work a day talk touches of higher degree.

The Ice.

The Ice.

From the Habon Transcript.

Now the then are on the tree—
Crystal tree.

And they'll fill up all their bounces in a trice
How they gauge, gagin, gardie.
In the fromt air of d, gircle.
White the mercury runs lower.
And their saws go never slower.
But up and down all ay.
Like the stocks, stocks, or like the crystal congristent.

Through the crystal congristion that hides the pends so nice.

In the summer, oh, how mee,

On the table what a blessing is a since.

On the table what a blessing is a since.

In the heated air of noon.

When the butter sinks in swoon

And the water is like warra

And hard to crime.

And the flee about you warra

Like the chickens on the newly planted farm!

Of the cart all drip, drip, dripning with the ice,

One ser ware

That the price

Does not plane, you like a vise.

A dollar for a since

No thicker than the liquor

Of the ce, see, see.

On, the ice cream: oh, the cohbler! oh, the ice

College Skerches.

Who strikes the streets of Boston town With such majorite tread?
Whose his account door with down? Whose his covered door with down? Who which he walks open the street.
Of Jockey Club footh small?
Whose harts parished only account the line of the street.
Whose harts parished only account.

Then who is this, with winning smile,
Whose whiskers are not black.
Whose everoat's the nevest style.
His trousers ten years back!
Whose vicked eye is full of sin,
Whose vicked eye is full of sin,
Who drinks much beer and ale,
Who wears a Skull and Cross bones pin?
A master lie, from Yale.

A master he, from take.
But now, who a this, who, full of strife,
Whose greatest comfort in this life
Who when his Paculty as Yo.
Is gentle, mech, and mild,
But positively will not got
Tis Princeton's lewered child.

MISSION WORK AND ITS PERILS.

The Experiences and Observations of Two Priests in Uncivilized Central Africa. A few days ago two fathers of a Roman-Catholic order called at the office of THE SUK. They said that they had just arrived from

equatorial Africa, where for some years they had been engaged in missionary work. The object of their visit to America was to collect money to enable them to prosecute their labors. One of them is a Frenchman, the other au Italian. The Pare Describes, the Frenchman, was born

in the Hautes Pyrenées about thirty-three years ago, but he looks fully ten years older. He is strongly built, with a full, flowing beard like a Capucin. Some slivery streaks can be detected here and there in its reddish mass His head is baid; the brow is broad and bespeaks will power and mental vigor. His eyes are soft, and look with glances of benevolence out from his speciacles. He is endowed with the eloquence and enthusiasm of a true apostle of the faith. He studied at the African Missions in the city of Lyons, and after being ordained was despatched in 1871 on a mission to the king-dom of Dahomey. Broken in health by three years' sojourn in that pestileptial region, he was recalled to France, and appointed to found and direct another seminary like that in which he had himself been educated at Clermont-Ferrand, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, After a few years of comparative repose he set off again for western Africa, where he has re-

After a few years of comparative repose he set off again for western Africa, where he has remained till the close of last year, passing from one mission to another in his real to further the stread of civilization.

Father Ferdinando Merlini is a native of Minn. He is about twenty-eight years of age, but, like his companion, looks much older. His frame is more delibately failt than that of his brother missionary, and shows deeper traces of the bard-hips he has undergone. Trained in the Seminary of Milan and atterward in the aforessid African Missions at Lyons, be was ordelined pricate by particular dispensation from the Pore when he was scarcely twenty years of age. Sent to the missions in Upper Egypt and Nubia, he has spent four or five years chiefly working among the black populations of the Upper Nic. During his solount there it has been his privilege to meet with a creat number of the African explorers. Of the seven companions with whom he set out, only one survives. Ever carried the others off after a brief residence. According to his statement, missionaries rarely have been able to endure the climate for more than four years.

The French African missions were first organized by Monseigneur de Marton-Brésillac, it was in 1856 that this prelate obtained from Pape Pins IX, authority to establish a seminary where priests could be trained for the parities and of carrying the Gospel to the negroes of Africa. In 1858, three missionaries started for the coast of Guines. A year later, Monsigneur de Brésillac set, out in person to join in the good work. At sight of the African coast his joy was such as an only be understood by those select few who are born with the faith of martyrs. At Freecown the intelligence met him that the country was ravaged by a terrible opinion, the good work at sight of the African bissionaries who had set their foot on the fattle hor of the previous year. Within three weeks the venerable previous year. Within three weeks the venerable previous year.

but only to witness the death of the first three missionaries who had set their fort on the fatel shore in the previous year. Within three weeks the venerable prelate and the six new coners had all paid with their lives for the zeal they had displayed in bringing assistance to the numerous native sufferers from the plague. The Pere Planque continued the work of organizing new exceeditions and seeking for new recruits for the missionary army to fill up the gaps which death was continuously creating in its rinks. At present there are upward of one hundred missionaries engaged in the work, and as many have perished in the few years since the missions have been in operation. Dahomey is naturally the country which demands and receives most victims. The population over which the mission of Dahomes extends is estimated at twenty millions, divided into several kingdoms, and the fathers can bosst of having made 25,000 converts from barbarism.

The people of this year region are models of

bosst of having made 25,000 converts from bar-bartem.

The people of this vast region are models of beauty in ebony. They are well made, plysi-cally very strong, but indisposed to labor. Two distinct races can be clearly traced, named re-spectively the Nagos and the bleddi. The for-mer are more robust; the latter are more intel-ligent. Each of thest main stocks is subdi-vided into tribes, and each tribe dwells in its own villeges, and is under the rule of its own king. They are usually known by the names of their kingdoms or of the principal villages, as Heouses. Noti. Organo, Exp. Lagos, Exhanown villages, and is under the rule of 18 own kins. They are usually known by the names of their kinsdoms or of the principal villages, as Haoussa, Nofi, Orusgo Eko, Lazos, Eghas, Yabou, and Dahomey. Each tribe has a kind of tatoging peculiar to itself, by which its members can be at once recognized. The members of the tribe of Houssa are tattoged round the head, with the exemption of about three inches in the centre of the forehead, with a series of percendicular lines half an inch long and composed of fine dots, while on the cheeks are six oblique lines, three on the outside of the prominent cheek kone, running down to the corner of the mouth, and three on the inside, ending at the nestril. The Nufls, a tribe of the Nugos, have merely three shortlines on each side of the mouth, and while the Haoussas have the head clean shown. It have no successful a tribe of the nation of the top of the skull. The Dodgis have a singlar arrangement of the half, but are marked with only one perpendicular line at the angle of the eye. The negroes of Dahomes shave the chirchesk two long lines curving from the eye to the chiral different from the above described

Onlie different from the above described system of tattoning in straight times is that of the Yahous. They adorn themselves with three small circles on each side of the mouth, and a circle on the how just above the rose. The Diedhi chiefs of Porto Navo have a small circle on each cheek, three short vertical lines between the ear and the eye, and a perpendicular mark in the centre of the forchead, while the freemen of Lagos have the same marks as the Nuffs, but the head unshaven. In spite of all this barbarous tattooing the character of the heads of all those tribes is remarkable for the absence of most of the traits which we associate with the negro race. The reverend missionaries have in their possession some photographs which one would fancy represented some aid flomans, rather than Africans of the coast. The men of Dahomey are especially unlike negroes in the shape of the head and the features; the pertrait of one exhibited to us, indeed, bears a striking resemblance to the bust of Ciccro; in fact, of all the photographs only that of a Logos freeman has any strikingly Quite different from the above described that of a Lagos freeman has any strikingly

like negroes in the snape of killionine is, indeed, bears a striking resemblance to the bust
of Cleron; in fact, of all the photographs only
that of a Logos freeman has any strikingly
negro feature.

The missionaries have establishments at
Lagos. Porto Novo, Wheelah in the interfor!
Topo, Absoc. 110. and other places. Lagos
contains the paren house of the mission,
They have there two very flourishing schools—
one for male, the other for female children,
the latter being keet by Sisters at chief to the
mission. They have also a hospilal in which
the nations are granificusty cared for, as well
as a church. Each of the seven stations of the
Dahomey Mission is in charge of at least three
Fathers. One attends to the school, one to
the practice of medicine, and the third to the
business affairs of the sintica. The school
teanner is aided by assistants selected
from the brighter pupile, some of whom
make very good teachers. The results attained
by the Fathers in the schools have been satisfactory beyond their expectation. A great distiaction must be made between the children
which attended school when the missions were
first examblished and the pupils of to-day; that
is, between the children of paran parents and
those of parents who have been converted to
Christianity. The negroes of the second generation maybe called, the Fathers say, members
of a civilized community. It is not are at
Porto Novo, at Lagos, and at Abbeckura to find
negroe children carrying off the prizes from the
children of Europeans done the mass of the second
generation maybe called, the Fathers say, members
of a civilized community. It is not are at
Porto Novo, at Lagos, and at Abbeckura to find
negroe children carrying off the prizes from the
children of Europeans done the parents with
themselves. The Fathers have green thops
from the titled preparation may arise in the space of
twenty-five years for marriage is entered upon
between the ages of the and furteen. When a
boy has attained the native point of hairs
and the season of the gree

sow or an ox, according to the rank of the pa-tient. A king siways gives an ox. It may be added that cows and oxon, indeed all animals, are of very diminuitive size, the ox being only as big as a small American cult.

The dwellings of the natives are made of hamboo cane thatched with paint leaves. The beds are simply mats of paim leaves. Fishing and hunting are little practised, as they re-quire more bodily exertion than is agreeded to

the natives. The disposition of the people is so pilly that it is a naviery how they out his construction in the case of the people is not provided in the naviery and have a strong interest in pergentiantly along a little people in the case of the people is not provided in the case of the people in the case of the ca

lets the rope go, the tree springs back, and the man is left swinging in the air. Birds of prey soon dispose of his bady.

On Sunday evening, Jan, 30, a sacred concert will be given in Steinway Hall in aid of these African missions. Between the parts Dr. Mc-Giynn will deliver a lecture on the subject.

PAY OR SHAKE.

The Alternative Grewing out of the Virtual Currer in Quinine.

Within the past few years the uses to which quinine is put have greatly increased. From being a remedy for fever and ague it has come to be largely used for fevers in general and as a tonic. The demand has largely increased, and many compolaints are made of the high prices at which it is retailed, which range from 1 to 2 cents a grain, or \$7.20 to \$9.60 an ounce, while the wholesaic price is from \$2.60 to \$2.70. Drugs are bought at wholesais by worldupois weight, or sixteen ounces to the account of the demanging on the demanging of the Bourtanata in the degration of both races time follow; in which is inclusive, the south for which can see no immediate remedy is the now inevitable division of the white voice of the South and the certain appeal of contending factions to the black voters, as at would erent rivalry in extending the fullest protection to the blacks. I am now thoroughly convinced, against all my world the white weight of the white world of the world of the white world of the world of the world of the white world of the wild and the certain appeal of contending factions to the black architecture.

I have until recently shared the world of the wild world file of the South must be fortunate for the black voters, as it would erent rivalry in extending the world of the south must be fortunate of the white world of the white world of the world file of the South must be fortunated in the white world of the white world of the white world of the white world of the s

to \$2.70. Drugs are bought at wholesals by avoirdupous weight, or sixteen ounces to the pound, but retailers sell by troy weight, or twelve ounces to the pound. Their profit is considered unreasonably large.

The twenty per cent, duty on foreign quinine was taken off in July, 1879; but while the American manufacturers have suffered through European competition, the average prices have remained the same as in previous years. Just before the abolition of the duty the wholesale price was \$3.40 an ounce. Immediately after it the price rose to \$3.50. Manufacturers, anticipating the reduction, had not prepared their usual stocks; increased quantities had not arrived from furepe, and the drug was scarce. Speculators took advantage of this. They are four manufacturers of this. They are four manufacturers was deared. increased quantities had not arrived from Europe, and the druz was source. Speculators took advantage of this. There are four manufacturers of quantum in the United States, two 1. Philadelphia and two in New York. Before the day. The taken of they manufactured yearthe dat, as taken of they manufactured yearly about 500,000 ounsess. In the past year they
brothes, 'only about 500,600. In Europe there
sto thirteen man, 'eye, and two in Engleand, The common test statistics,
and America furnish, at tresons, 3,600,600
and America furnish, at tresons, 3,600,600
ounces yearly. Of this, 1,000,000 outness so,
consumed in the United States. In order to
compete successfully with others, the manufacthere must buy the Chechona book in hirgo
quantities for each. Great experience is required in manufacturing. There has been
much adulteration of quinine, and bayers are
willing to purchase only from known and tried
manufacturers. A new lim, the day combaining

quired in minufacturing. There has been much aduleration of quinine, and Envers are willing to purchose only from known and the treatment of the purchase only from known and the treatment of the quality of bark brought to New York has deteriorated more than one-half, owing to the quality of bark brought to New York has deteriorated more than one-half, owing to the superior advantages enjoyed by foreign manufacturers in cheap labor, in projuring bark at a low rate of transportation from London, which is the principal mart of the world for the article, and to the fact that the American houses are taxed for the best grades of the bark, and for all the materials used in its preparation. Their European competitors obtain them free. Quintie for all the materials used in its preparation. Their European competitors obtain them free. Quintie for this market is now chiefly in the hands of speculators. Manufacturers formerly prepared it largely, and held it from one season to another. This they have ceased to do, owing to the uncertainties of the fature. They used to contract with wholesale drug firms to supply them for six months at a fixed rate, giving them the advantage or disadvantage of market fluctuations, which were then comparatively sight. This they have ceased to do, and neither they nor their buyers would wish to take the risk. Dealers are in favor of at least ton per cent, duty, in order to insure greater regularity of rates, and manufacturers coincide with them.

Cinclinate form other ports on the west const of South America, and Jamalea since least to park years and form Ecuador. Coombin, New Granada, Venezuela, Central America, and Jamalea since least and contract and from Ecuador. Coombin, New Granada, Venezuela, Central America, and Jamalea since least and covernment in 1852, and transplanted in the Jardines Pantases of Paris, and young plants were sent to Algeria, but with little success. Home plants were to corola were plantations in the East Indies and cransplanted to Java, which has now many bark plan

Page in Page. From the Hangur Commercial.

past season, and is now selling them for downs what the quotations were when he bought them. He will be con-siderably wealther after the spec than before. There have been tew years when erg speculators have had such a bechance. It is said that one man in Belgrade made 700.050 in erg speculation. Figs sellors get their own price new.

Sinves in Florida. From the Physids State Journal.

Chipgo, a very aged Indian, who lives saven-teen units from hartow, in Pok County, was is town this work. He brought with him a negro boy and sirt. Fit-ouri he wanted to sell, but could not find a purchaser. So thipes lett, no denoted disgusted with his failure.

repressed pellousies and ionnings of this peo-iels will turst out in widerly as and bitter antarconises, and the black man will be the umpire between them.

The seductive appeal of the agrarian and the cry of the communist will be heard by the courted black man, and his regulates, his pas-sions, his appeties, and his inclosence will be appealed to, rather than his reas a and his in-terests. I now hear this surely approaching trial of the black runn as the scress that he has yet grapped with it all his many microrruner inco his illeration, and I approched that if will, at no distant day, domined the scarching and reader of the black runn as the scarching and classified of the will be searched that it esideration of the whole assess, as did unformal in Washington before it was traced to cure in the beautiful collection of the cure in the beautiful collection. effaced to cure

SKATING AND COASTING.

Two men and a new were drawned at Militown, N. J., on Friday while skaling by morninght. An Obio lad named O'Rrien, living near Newcomers town, not on his skales on Tarsday for the last time. While he was cutting pur of wines he dropped into an Johnnie Adams of Bath, Me , was the most joyous of a

esting party on Wednesday, until he was strong in the sounder by a comrade a sied. He has bong up his play-ings for the season. Rivel perfect were shating on the river at Chicago on Singley atternoon, and some tray came to himse. Pletals were freely used: Patter Rivel good to was folled with a brick, and fetally wounded with a builet. James il. Ozden and E.I. Godiney were having a frolle on the tre on the Molong their depertments, when they were analonly left structure in the water. Jost as they were giving up hoge they were rescued by some boat hands.

A ler spending the evening at a reception near Gamphellord fact. Charms Hardy went to see his lary low home, and they crossed Crow Barron states. On his reterring the shipped into an air hole, and the ige closed ever him. On Saturday afternion thomasnits of bors and girls were stating on the Allegheav River near Fittsburga, and the san of Dr. Wallen, together with an onknown and, went plump into as air hole. They suffered nothing myrs than a cold bath.

NINETY YEARS AND MORE,

Henry L. Moses of Fayette, N. Y. Day just died in his ofth year Paido Lamer of Mobile was known to be 110 years of Philadelphia buried during 1880 118 persons aged 90 cars and over, and 9 centendrians. The oldest person in Lee Centre, N. V. is Mrs. A. B. Case, which has just purson the little day. West Woodstook, Count, lost its centengrism in the per-son of New Henry Perry, just as she had reached that pountry her history. pour in her firstery.

Aunt Hose was the last remaining sclored member of the turnberland street Brinist Chirch of Nortolk, Va.

Sin did recently at the age of 07 years.

The post Burns was a neighbor of Mrs. Cunningham, who as now 102 years it may living heart Slargow, Scotland. "Bothler was a neighbor of Mrs. Cunningham, who as now 102 years it may living heart Slargow, Scotland." Bothler was a victor to fee white major, and rice teperatedly heard him cracking tokes with her.

After thying a century Lists Slaughber was troops to death during the remote odd stap in her calcin heart thomselve, Mo., as was also her only see, Hunry aged to who lived with her. They had their of wood, gravisions, and clothing, but were slick and helpines.

Johanna Murray of Alligheny to over 50 years of age. visions, and electring but were slot, and helpiest.

Johanna, Mirray of Alexipery is ever it's years of age.
She has its been sent to the city limits for namers. For
the past to years alled has been living amount in wereholded have land supported solely by clearitable neighbors.

It was bared she would freez's to death.

Daniel Alexander of Charlotte, N. C., owned as alare
to the control of the control of the control of the his
returns. It was bared she would not be the form
trune of age, having chapter word and that first
trune of age, having chapter word and that first
energy westington, but when you struck him on andy
Jackson he cane out very strong.

Mrs. Lentra Ewring of Elders Ridge, Pa., hade her infantion, who is in his 70th year an affectionate ferewell, and then peacefully yielded up her the. She was in her livish year, and haves surviving her a son \$2 years of age and a daughter 77 years of age. See also let 32 grandchildren, over 50 greatgrandchildrin, and several greatgrand grandchildren.